

The *subject* must obey his prince, because God commands it, human laws require it.

Those I call *subjects* which are governed by the ordinary laws and magistrates of the sovereign.

Were *subjects* so but only by their choice,  
And not from birth did force'd dominion take,  
Our prince alone would have the publick voice.

Now spurs the lated traveller apace,  
To gain the timely inn, and near approaches  
The *subject* of our watch.

This *subject* for heroic song pleas'd me.  
Here he would have us fix our thoughts; nor are they too  
dry a *subject* for our contemplation.

I will not venture on so nice a *subject* with my feverish style.

Make choice of a *subject* beautiful and noble, which being  
capable of all the graces that colours, and elegance of design  
can give, shall afford a perfect art, an ample field of matter  
wherein to expatiate.

The *subject* of a proposition is that concerning which any  
thing is affirmed or denied.

My real design is, that of publishing your praises to the  
world; not upon the *subject* of your noble birth.

That in which any thing inheres or exists.

Anger is certainly a kind of baseness, as it appears well in  
the weakness of those *subjects*, in whom it reigns, children, wo-  
men, old folks, sick folks.

[In Grammar.] The nominative case to a verb, is called by  
Grammarians the *subject* of the verb.

SUBJECTIVE. *n. f.* [from *subject*.] The act of subduing.

After the conquest of the kingdom and *subjection* of the re-  
bels, enquiry was made who there were that fighting against  
the king had saved themselves by flight.

Because the *subjection* of the body to the will is by natural  
necessity, the *subjection* of the will unto God voluntary; we  
therefore stand in need of direction after what fort our wills  
and desires may be rightly conformed to his.

How hard it is now for him to frame himself to *subjection*,  
that having once set before his eyes the hope of a kingdom,  
hath found one's engagement.

Both in *subjection* now to sensual appetite.

SUBJECTIVE. *adj.* [from *subject*.] Relating not to the object  
but the subject.

Certainty, according to the schools, is distinguished into  
objective and *subjective*: objective is when the proposition is  
certainly true in itself; and *subjective*, when we are certain of  
the truth of it.

SUBINGRESSION. *n. f.* [from *sub* and *ingressus*, Latin.] Secret en-  
trance.

The pressure of the ambient air is strengthened upon the ac-  
cession of the air sucked out; which, forceth the neigh-  
bouring air to a violent *subingression* of its parts.

To SUBJOIN. *v. a.* [from *sub* and *joine*, French; *subjungo*, Latin.] To  
add at the end; to add afterwards.

He makes an excuse from ignorance, the only thing that  
could take away the fault; namely, that he knew not that  
he was the high-priest, and *subjoins* a reason.

SUBJUGATE. *v. a.* [from *sub* and *jugare*, Latin.] To conquer;  
to subdue; to bring under dominion by force.

O fair virgin that hast warm'd the breast,  
Whole sov'reign dictates *subjugate* the east!

He *subjugated* a king, and called him his vassal.

SUBJUGATION. *n. f.* [from *subjugate*.] The act of subduing.

This was the condition of the learned part of the world, af-  
ter their *subjugation* by the Turks.

SUBJUNCTION. *n. f.* [from *subjungo*, Latin.] The state  
of being subjoined; the act of subjoining.

The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation; and  
in dependence upon, or *subjunction* to some other verb.

SUBJUNCTIVE. *adj.* [from *subjunction*, Latin; *subjunctivus*, Fr.]  
1. Subjoined to something else.

2. [In Grammar.]

The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation, to sig-  
nify the same intentions as the indicative, yet not absolutely  
but relatively to some other verb, which is called the *subjun-*  
*ctive* mood.

SUBLABARY. *adj.* [from *sub* and *labium*, Latin.] Done after the  
fall of man.

SUBLATION. *n. f.* [from *sublatio*, Latin.] The act of taking away.

SUBLEVATION. *n. f.* [from *sublevo*, Latin.] The act of raising on  
high.

SUBLIMABLE. *adj.* [from *sublimare*.] Possible to be sublimed.

SUBLIMABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *sublimabile*.] Quality of admit-  
ting sublimation.

He obtained another concrete as to taste and smell, and easy  
*sublimableness*, as common salt armoniac.

SUBLIMATE. *n. f.* [from *sublimare*.]

1. Any thing raised by fire in the retort.  
Enquire the manner of subliming, and what metals endure  
subliming, and what body the *sublimata* makes.

2. Quicksilver raised in the retort.  
The particles of mercury uniting with the acid particles of  
spirit of salt compose mercury *sublimata*, and with the particles  
of sulphur, cinnabar.

To SUBLIMATE. *v. a.* [from *sublimare*.]

1. To raise by the force of chemical fire.

2. To exalt; to heighten; to elevate.

Not only the gross and illiterate souls, but the most aerial  
and *sublimated* are rather the more proper fuel for an immate-  
rial fire.

The precepts of Christianity are so excellent and refined, and  
so apt to cleanse and *sublimate* the more gross and corrupt, as  
shews flesh and blood never revealed it.

SUBLIMATION. *n. f.* [from *sublimare*, Fr. from *sublimare*.]

1. A chemical operation which raises bodies in the vessel by the  
force of fire.

*Sublimation* differs very little from distillation, excepting that  
in distillation, only the fluid parts of bodies are raised, but  
in this the solid and dry; and that the matter to be distilled  
may be either solid or fluid, but *sublimation* is only concerned  
about solid substances. There is also another difference, name-  
ly, that rarefaction, which is of very great use in distillation,  
has hardly any room in *sublimation*; for the substances which  
are to be sublimed being solid are incapable of rarefaction;  
and so it is only impulse that can raise them.

Separation is wrought by weight, as in the settlement of  
liquors, by heat, by precipitation or *sublimation*; that is a cal-  
ling of the several parts up or down, which is a kind of at-  
traction.

Since oil of sulphur per campanam is of the same nature  
with oil of vitriol, may it not be inferred that sulphur is a  
mixture of volatile and fixed parts so strongly cohering by at-  
traction, as to ascend together by *sublimation*.

2. Exaltation; elevation; act of heightening or improving.

She turns  
Bodies to spirits, by *sublimation* strange.

Shall he pretend to religious attainments, who is defective  
and short in moral, which are but the rudiments and first  
draught of religion, as religion is the perfection, refinement,  
and *sublimation* of morality?

SUBLIME. *adj.* [from *sublimis*, Latin.]

1. High in place; exalted aloft.

They sum'd their pens, and soaring th' air *sublime*  
With clang despis'd the ground.

*Sublime* on these a tow'r of steel is rear'd,  
And dire Tiphone there keeps the ward.

2. High in excellence; exalted by nature.

My earthly strained to the height  
In that celestial colloquy *sublime*.

Can it be, that souls *sublime*  
Return to visit our terrestrial clime;

And that the gen'rous mind releas'd by death,  
Can cover lazy limbs?

3. High in file or sentiment; lofty; grand.

Easy in file, thy work in sense *sublime*.

4. Elevated by joy.

All yet left of that revolted rout,  
Heav'n-fall'n, in station stood or just array,

*Sublime* with expectation.

Their hearts were jocund and *sublimes*  
Drunk with idolatry, drunk with wine.

5. Haughty; proud.

He was *sublime*, and almost tumorous in his looks and ges-  
tures.

SUBLIME. *n. f.* The grand or lofty stile. The *sublime* is a  
Gallicism, but now naturalized.

Longinus strengthens all his laws,  
And is himself the great *sublime* he draws.

The *sublime* rises from the nobleness of thoughts, the magni-  
ficence of the words, or the harmonious and lively turn of the  
phrase; the perfect *sublime* arises from all three together.

To SUBLIME. *v. a.* [from *sublimare*, Fr. from the adjective.]

1. To raise by a chemical fire.

Study our manuscripts, those myriads  
Of letters, which have past 'twixt thee and me,  
Thence write our annals, and in them lessons be  
To all, whom love's *subliming* fire invades.

2. To raise on high.

Although thy trunk be neither large nor strong,  
Nor can thy head, not hept, itself *sublime*,  
Yet, like a serpent, a tall tree can climb.

3. To exalt; to heighten; to improve.

Flow'rs, and then fruit,  
Man's nourishment, by gradual scale *sublim'd*

To vital spirits aspire.

The fancies of most are moved by the inward springs of the  
corporeal machine, which even in the most *sublimed* intellectu-  
als is dangerously influential.

Art

Art being strengthened by the knowledge of things, may  
pass into nature by flow degrees, and so be *sublimed* into a pure  
genius which is capable of distinguishing betwixt the beauties  
of nature and that which is low in her.

Meanly they seek the blessing to confine,  
And force that sun but on a part to shine;  
Which not alone the southern wit *sublimes*,  
But ripens spirits in cold northern climes.

To SUBLIME. *v. n.* To rise in the chemical vessel by the force  
of fire.

The particles of sal ammoniac in sublimation carry up the  
particles of antimony, which will not *sublime* alone.

This salt is fixed in a gentle fire, and *sublimes* in a great  
one.

SUBLIMELY. *adv.* [from *sublime*.] Loftily; grandly.

This fustian's so *sublimely* bad;

It is not poetry, but prose run mad.

SUBLIMITY. *n. f.* [from *sublimis*, Latin; *sublimitas*, Lat.]

1. Height of place; local elevation.

2. Height of nature; excellence.

As religion looketh upon him who in majesty and power  
is infinite, as we ought to account not of it, unless we esteem  
it even according to that very height of excellency which our  
hearts conceive, when divine *sublimity* itself is rightly consid-  
ered.

In respect of God's incomprehensible *sublimity* and purity,  
this is also true, that God is neither a mind, nor a spirit like  
other spirits, nor a light such as can be discerned.

3. Loftiness of style or sentiment.

Milton's distinguishing excellence lies in the *sublimity* of his  
thoughts, in the greatness of which he triumphs over all the  
poets, modern and ancient, Homer only excepted.

SUBLINGUAL. *n. f.* [from *sublingual*, French; *sub* and *lingua*, Lat.]  
Placed under the tongue.

Those *subliming* humours shuld be intercepted, before they  
mount to the head, by *sublingual* pills.

SUBLUNAR. *adj.* [from *sublunus*, Fr. *sub* and *luna*, Latin.] Si-

SUBLUNARY. *n. f.* [from *sublunus*, Fr. *sub* and *luna*, Latin.] Sit-  
uated beneath the moon; earthly; terrestrial;  
of this world.

Dull *sublunary* lovers, love,  
Whole soul is sense, cannot admit  
Of absence, 'cause it doth remove  
The thing which elemented it.

Night mead'rd, with her shadowy cone,  
Half way up hill this vast *sublunary* vault.

Through seas of knowledge we our course advance,  
Discover still new worlds of ignorance;  
And these discoveries make us all confess  
That *sublunary* science is but guess.

The celestial bodies above the moon being not subject to  
chance, remained in perpetual order, while all things *sublunary*  
are subject to change.

Ovid had warn'd her to beware  
Of strolling gods, whose usual trade is,  
Under pretence of taking air,  
To pick up *sublunary* ladies.

SUBLUNINE. *adj.* [from *sublunus*, Fr. *sub* and *luna*, Latin.] Lying or acting under the  
sea.

This contrivance may seem difficult, because these *subma-*  
*rine* navigators will want winds and tides for motion, and the  
fight of the heavens for direction.

Not only the herbaceous and woody *submarine* plants, but  
also the lithophyta affect this manner of growing, as I ob-  
served in corals.

To SUBMERGE. *v. a.* [from *submergo*, Fr. *sub* and *mergo*, Lat.] To  
drown; to put under water.

So half my Egypt were *submerg'd* and made  
A cistern for scald snakes.

SUBMERSION. *n. f.* [from *submergo*, Fr. from *submergere*, Latin.]  
The act of drowning; state of being drowned.

The great Atlantick island is mentioned in Plato's Timæus,  
almost contiguous to the western parts of Spain and Africa,  
yet wholly swallowed up by that ocean: which if true, might  
afford a passage from Africa to America by land before that  
*submerg'd*.

To SUBMINISTER. *v. a.* [from *subministrare*, Latin.] To sup-

ply; to afford. A word not much  
in use.

Some things have been discovered, not only by the industry  
of mankind, but even the inferior animals have *subministrated*  
unto man the invention of many things, natural, artificial,  
and medicinal.

Nothing *subministrates* apter matter to be converted into  
pestilential semina, than steams of nasty folks.

To SUBMINISTER. *v. n.* To subserve.

Our passions, as fire and water, are good servants, but bad  
masters, and *subminister* to the best and worst of purposes.

SUBMISS. *adj.* [from *submittere*, Lat.] Humble; submissive;  
obsequious.

King James mollified by the bishop's *submiss*, and eloquent  
letters, wrote back, that though he were in part moved by his

letters, yet he should not be fully satisfied except he spoke  
with him.

Nearer his presence, Adam, though not aw'd,  
Yet with *submiss* approach, and reverence meek,

As to a superior nature, bowed low.

In adorati'n at his feet I fell

*Submiss*: he hear'd me.

SUBMISS. *n. f.* [from *submittere*, Fr. from *submittere*, Latin.]

1. Delivery of himself to the power of another

*Submissio*, Dauphin! 'tis a meer French word,  
We English warriors wot not what it means.

2. Acknowledgement of inferiority or dependance; humble or  
suppliant behaviour.

In all *submissio* and humility,  
York doth present himself unto your highness.

Great prince, by that *submissio* you'll gain more  
Than e'er your haughty courage won before.

3. Acknowledgment of a fault; confession of error

Be not as extreme in *submissio*, as in offence.

4. Obsequiousness; resignation; obedience.

No duty in religion is more justly required by God Almighty  
than a perfect *submissio* to his will in all things.

SUBMISSIVE. *adj.* [from *submittere*, Lat.] Humble; testifying sub-  
mission or inferiority.

On what *submissive* message art thou sent?

Her at his feet *submissive* in distress

He thus with peaceful words uprais'd.

Sudden from the golden throne,  
With a *submissive* step I hailed down;

The glowing garland from my hair I took,  
Love in my heart, obedience in my look.

SUBMISSIVELY. *adv.* [from *submissive*.] Humbly; with con-  
fession of inferiority.

The goddesses,  
Soft in her tone, *submissively* replies.

Speech ev'n there *submissively* withdraws  
From rights of subjects, and the poor man's cause;

Then pompous silence reigns, and stills the noisy laws.

SUBMISSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *submissive*.] Humility; con-  
fession of fault, or inferiority.

If thou sin in wine and wantonness,  
Boast not thereof, nor make thy shame thy glory;

Fraught gets pardon by *submissive* ease,  
But he that boasts, thrusts that out of his story;

He makes flat war with God, and doth defy,  
With his poor clod of earth, the spacious sky.

SUBMISSIVELY. *adv.* [from *submissive*.] Humbly; with submission.

Humility conflicts, not in wearing mean cloaths, and going  
solitly and *submissively*, but in hearty mean opinion of thy self.

To SUBMIT. *v. a.* [from *submittere*, Fr. *submittere*, Latin.]

1. To let down; to sink.

Sometimes the hill *submits* itself a while  
In small descents, which do its height beguile,  
And sometimes mounts, but so as billows play,  
Whose rise not hinders, but makes short our way.

Neptune flood,  
With all his hosts of waters at command,  
Beneath them to *submit* th' officious flood,

And with his trident shov'd them off the sand.

2. To subject; to resign without resistance to authority.

Return to thy mistress, and *submit* thyself under her hands.

Will ye *submit* your neck, and chuse to bend  
The supple knee?

3. To leave to discretion; to refer to judgment.

Whether the condition of the clergy be able to bear a hea-  
vy burden, is *submitted* to the house.

To SUBMIT. *v. n.* To be subject; to acquiesce in the autho-  
rity of another; to yield.

To thy husband's will  
Thine shall *submit*: be over thee shall rule.

Our religion requires from us, not only to forego pleasure,  
but to *submit* to pain, affliction, disgrace, and even death.

SUBMULTIPLE. *n. f.* A *submultiple* number or quantity is  
that which is contained in another number, a certain number  
of times exactly: thus 3 is *submultiple* of 21, as being contained  
in it seven times exactly.

SUBOCTAVE. *n. f.* [from *sub* and *octava*, Lat. and *suboctave*.] Con-  
taining one part of eight.

As one of these under pulleys abates half of that heaviness  
of the weight, and causes the power to be in a subdule propor-  
tion, so two of them abate half of that which remains, and  
cause a subquadruple proportion, three a subseptuple, four a  
subdecuple.

Had they erected the cube of a foot for their principal con-  
cave, and geometrically taken its *suboctave*, the congrus, from  
the cube of half a foot, they would have divided the congrus  
into eight parts, each of which would have been regularly